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(54) RH COMPOSITE OXIDE CATALYST

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an Rh composite oxide catalyst improved in high- temperature stability to have an excellent cleaning property for providing a heat-resisting property with increase of exhaust gas temperature particularly in the Rh composite oxide catalyst.

SOLUTION: The composite oxide consists of a component represented by the formula, A1–XBXRhO3 (where A is trivalent metallic elements, B is divalent metallic elements, and 0.1≤X). In the composite oxide catalyst, A, the trivalent metallic elements, are one kind or one or more kinds selected from the group of La, Ce, and Nd and B, the divalent metallic elements, are one kind or two or more kinds selected from the group of Mg, Ca, Sr, and Ba.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] For a trivalent metallic element and B, as a general formula of a multiple oxide, A1-X BX RhO3, however A are Rh multiple oxide catalyst which is a divalent metallic element and is characterized by consisting of a presentation shown by 0.1 <=X. [Claim 2] Rh multiple oxide catalyst characterized by for the trivalent metallic element A being a kind or two sorts or more in La, Ce, and Nd, and the divalent metallic element B being a kind or two sorts or more in Mg, calcium, Sr, and Ba in claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Especially this invention relates to Rh multiple oxide catalyst which has the purification property which has improved high temperature oxidation stability and was excellent, in order to give the thermal resistance accompanying the rise of exhaust gas temperature about Rh multiple oxide catalyst.

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, catalysts for emission gas purification, such as an automobile, are considered as that noble metals, such as Pt-Pd-Rh, are independent as a catalyst component, or the configuration which combines, is used and was usually supported by catalyst support. Pt which is generous still in resource in this compared with Rh occupies the mainstream. [0003] However, Pt oxidizes in hot lean atmosphere and has the problem to which surface area decreases by sintering and the activity as a catalyst component falls remarkably. Furthermore, Europe step III By correspondence to exhaust air toughening of regulations of regulation, lambda= 1 regulation, etc., since an exhaust—gas temperature rises, the heat—resistant improvement in a catalyst is demanded. The present Pt/aluminum2 03 The purification engine performance cannot fall remarkably under the lean atmosphere in an elevated temperature, and it cannot be satisfied with a system catalyst of this. It is thought that this reason also originates in sintering of Pt.

[0004] On the other hand, about Rh, it is Rh multiple oxide (LaRhO3) as well-known reference in a journal, OBU, physicalness, chemistry (J. Phys.Chem.90 a volume, 1986, and page 791) or a journal, OBU, and KYATARIISU (J. Catal.103 volume, 1987, page 407). Although indicated, As for evaluation of the purification engine performance, only the property in about 200 degrees C or less is shown, and the behavior of Rh multiple oxide about high thermal resistance etc. is not indicated. Moreover, the purification engine performance tends to change with temperature, and the problem of decomposing if the gas of reducibility is contained so much in exhaust gas generates it. That is, in actual motor exhaust, it will become easy to decompose by elevated-temperature reducing atmosphere, and the problem of it becoming impossible for the elevated-temperature endurance which is an original aim to fully demonstrate will exist. [0005] On the other hand, as a heat-resistant catalyst, even if it makes a perovskite multiple oxide contain Rh, since there is a property that a perovskite mold multiple oxide also begins decomposition in the field in which exhaust gas temperature exceeds 900 degrees C, the way things stand, it cannot be used. For this reason, development of the catalyst in which emission gas purification sufficient also in a field in which the temperature of exhaust gas exceeds 1000 degrees C under the situation of going up sharply, by various emission control is possible is desired.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Although a quantity heatproof catalyst will become important from now on since exhaust gas temperature rises in connection with an engine high increase in power, the purpose of this invention Since a limitation is in the thermal resistance with the existing emission—gas—purification catalyst, excel in the purification engine performance and the multiple oxide catalyst which is hard to be decomposed by the reducibility gas in exhaust gas is examined. By incorporating Rh during the crystal of a multiple oxide, also in elevated—temperature baking, there is no big and rough—ization of a metal particle, and it is in providing homogeneity with Rh multiple oxide catalyst excellent in the high temperature oxidation stability which carried out detailed distribution. Moreover, other purposes of this invention consider improvement in the emission—gas—purification property of said multiple oxide, and are to offer Rh multiple oxide catalyst which improved stability by optimization of the electronic state in a front face from the combination of the valence electron of the metal which constitutes this.

[0007] Furthermore, another purpose of this invention examines the multiple oxide which excelled the perovskite structure in thermal resistance, and is using a pyrolysis process [in / for this / the baking process of a divalent and trivalent metal and the raw material compound of Rh] to offer compoundable Rh multiple oxide catalyst comparatively simple. [0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A1-X BX RhO3, however A are attained by Rh multiple oxide catalyst which a trivalent metallic element and B of the above-mentioned purpose are divalent metallic elements as a general formula of a multiple oxide, and is characterized by consisting of a presentation shown by 0.1 <=X. Moreover, in the catalyst of said presentation, the trivalent metallic element A is a kind or two sorts or more in La, Ce, and Nd, and the above-mentioned purpose is attained by Rh multiple oxide catalyst characterized by the divalent metallic element B being a kind or two sorts or more in Mg, calcium, Sr, and Ba. [0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] This invention realizes the multiple oxide catalyst which is excellent in the purification engine performance, and is hard to be decomposed by the reducibility gas in exhaust gas, in order to improve thermal resistance rather than the existing emission—gas—purification catalyst. Therefore, Rh was adopted as a catalytic activity kind, by incorporating Rh during the crystal of a multiple oxide, there is no grain growth also in elevated—temperature baking, and the catalyst which carried out detailed distribution and was excellent in homogeneity at high temperature oxidation stability was able to be acquired, that is, as Rh and a

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general formula, A1-X BX RhO3 and A come out of and displayed are divalent metallic elements, and a trivalent metallic element and B are shown by 0.1 <=X. First, the trivalent metal of this invention is explained. This trivalent metal is Rh and a chemical formula ARhO3. The multiple oxide expressed is formed and thermal resistance improves. At this time, if a metallic element A is trivalent, what kind of thing is sufficient as it, and the lanthanoids which is easy to form Rh and a multiple oxide in consideration of synthetic temperature and time amount preferably, its aluminum, Y, Fe, Cr, Bi, etc. are desirable.

[0010] Multiple oxide ARhO3 which consists of the above-mentioned elements A and Rh If reducibility gas is contained in large quantities in exhaust gas, it will be easy to be decomposed, and in order for Metal Rh to deposit and to form a big and rough particle. the purification engine performance deteriorates. Next, about the divalent metallic element B, the multiple oxide expressed with chemical formula A1-X BX RhO 3 which permuted some metals A by B is formed, it is hard to be decomposed by reducibility gas, and the stability of this of Rh multiple oxide improves. For the effectiveness, an addition x is 0.1at(s)%. In the following, it is not discovered. [0011] Thus, if a part of metallic element A is permuted by B, the emission-gas-purification engine performance improves and the effectiveness is proportional to the amount of permutations. Thus, it is + when a part of trivalent metallic element A is permuted by the divalent metallic element B as one of the reasons whose purification engine performance improves. A part of trivalent Rh is +. Tetravalent low spin site (low orbital position of the valence electron) Rh It becomes and is Rh+4 at this time. An amount will be proportional to the amount of permutations. For this reason, it thinks for a surface electronic state to change. This is considered because the phenomenon similar to doing the operation fixed to a base material which is accepted in the low-molecular matter or polymeric material in the case of utilizing specific adsorption, the so-called ensemble effect, the ligand effectiveness, etc. has happened. As long as a metallic element B is divalent, what kind of class is sufficient as it. However, an exhaust gas component must be adsorbed as much as possible with low activity energy, and it must choose so that it may be wanting to promote a hydrogen reduction reaction with the ionic radius of the ionic-radius <= metallic element B of a metallic element A. [0012] On the other hand, when synthetic temperature and time amount are taken into consideration, the alkaline earth element which

[0012] On the other hand, when synthetic temperature and time amount are taken into consideration, the alkaline earth element which is easy to form a multiple oxide, nickel, Co, Zn, Mn, Pb, etc. are desirable. At this time, a metallic element B is ARhO3. It is desirable to add within limits in which the crystal structure does not break therefore, a content — desirable — 0.1 <=x <=0.3at% it is . About the catalyst composition approach of this invention, when compounding a divalent and trivalent metal and the various compounds of Rh as a start raw material, it can compound comparatively simple by promoting the surface reaction in the pyrolysis process in an elevated-temperature baking process and this temperature region in that case.

[0013] As desirable synthetic conditions, they are metallic elements A and B. And the mixture of the carbonate of Rh, a sulfate, a nitrate, a hydroxide, a chloride, and an oxide is calcinated in atmospheric air on 1000–1300 degrees C and the conditions of 24 hours or more. More preferably, it is a process in the middle of baking, and if an in-between compost is mashed, a reaction is promoted more and Rh multiple oxide as an end product can be compounded in a short time. In addition, the effectiveness of this invention is +3 in addition to Rh except the below-mentioned example. ** and +4 Also in Ir which can become **, and Ru, the same effectiveness is expectable. Moreover, with this invention catalyst, while excelling in sulfur-proof poisoning nature, generation of sulfate is controlled. For Metal Rh, this is SO2 to which it stuck. Since it is easy to ****, and it excels in sulfur-proof poisoning nature compared with Pt etc., it depends. That is, Rh multiple oxide is SO2 to which it sticks compared with Metal Rh since Metal Rh serves as ion (Rh+3, Rh+4). An amount decreases. Consequently, Metal Pt and Metal Rh are excelled in sulfur-proof poisoning nature, and it becomes possible to control generation of sulfate. This invention is further explained in full detail according to an example below.

[0014]

[Example]

Rh 203 mashed with the mortar as an example of example 1 this invention: 0.0351 mols, La 203: 0.0316 mols, SrCO3: 0.0070 mols Mixture was calcinated on condition that 1200 degree—Cx24hr in atmospheric air. After baking, it mashes with a mortar further and is 1200 degree—Cx120hr again. Catalyst A:La0.9 Sr0.1 RhO3 which is calcinated and is shown in Table 1 It produced. Furthermore, Rh 203, La 203, and SrCO3 The mixture into which the amount was changed was calcinated on condition that 1200 degree—Cx12hr in atmospheric air. It mashes with a mortar after baking and is 1200 degree—Cx120hr again. It calcinated and the catalysts B and F shown in Table 1 were produced.

[0015] Next, Rh 2O3 mashed with the mortar: 0.0345 mols, La 2O3: 0.0311 mols, Ba (NO3) 2: 0.0069 mols Mixture was calcinated on condition that 1200 degree—Cx12hr in atmospheric air. It mashes with a mortar after baking and is 1200 degree—Cx120hr again. Catalyst C:La0.9 Ba0.1 RhO3 which is calcinated and is shown in Table 1 It produced. Furthermore, Rh 2O3 mashed with the mortar: 0.0357 mols, La 2O3: 0.0321 mols, CaCO3: 0.0070 mols Mixture was calcinated on condition that 1200 degree—Cx12hr in atmospheric air. It mashes with a mortar after baking and is 1200 degree—Cx120hr again. Catalyst D:La0.9 calcium0.1 RhO3 which is calcinated and is shown in Table 1 It produced.

[0016] Moreover, Rh 203 mashed with the mortar: 0.0345 mols, La 203: 0.0345 mols Mixture was calcinated on condition that 1200 degree—Cx24hr in atmospheric air. It mashes with a mortar after baking and is 1200 degree—Cx120hr again. It calcinated and catalyst E:LaRhO3 shown in Table 1 was produced. The following conditions estimated the emission—gas—purification engine performance for the catalyst acquired as mentioned above.

gas presentation: — 1000ppmCO+200ppmC3H6+ — 250ppmNO+7.3% O 2+6.7%CO2+5%H2 O/balanceN2 gas-space-velocity: — 150,000 cc. and g-1-h-1 temperature: It evaluated as 100 - 500 **.

The result of the above evaluation trial is collectively shown in Table 1.

[0017]

[Table 1]

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	7		50%净化率温度(℃)			
		烛 缂	CO	CaHs	安定性	
発明例	1	A Lan. Srp. 1RhOs	273	324	0	
,,,,,,	2	B Lac. «Sro. »RhO»	262	320	0	
	3	C Lao. »Bao. "RhO»	267	318	0	
	4	D Las. sCas. sRhOs	276	325	0	
比較例	5	B LaRhO.	315	352	×	
	6	F Lac. esSro. osRhOs	316	354	×	

[0018] They are CO and C three H6 as emission-gas-purification engine performance. The rate temperature of purification is shown in Table 1 50%. In this table, No.1-4 which are this invention showed the outstanding emission-gas-purification engine performance. Moreover, it turns out that the emission-gas-purification engine performance is inferior in No.5 of the example of a comparison compared with this invention since it is few, the addition of Sr, or.

Example 2 this example estimated the stability of Rh multiple oxide for the catalyst shown in the above-mentioned table 1 on the below-mentioned durable conditions. As evaluation after the durability, the existence of disassembly of Rh multiple oxide was investigated according to the X diffraction. At this time, stability is displayed by good (O), the case where it does not accept is displayed for the case where the diffraction peak of Metal Rh is not accepted, badly (x), and an evaluation result is shown. gas presentation: — 1000ppmCO+670ppmC3H6+ — 250ppmNO+7.3% O 2+6.7%CO2+5%H2 O/balanceN2 gas-space-velocity: — 150,000 cc. and g-1-h-1 temperature, Time amount: 500 **x1hr [0019] The obtained result is collectively shown in Table 1. The diffraction peak of Metal Rh was not accepted for No.1-4 which are this invention from this table. Moreover, since No.5 of the example of a comparison did not have Sr, and No.6 had few additions of Sr, it decomposed and the diffraction peak of Rh was accepted.

[Effect of the Invention] Reducibility gas is hard to decompose Rh multiple oxide of this invention by combining a divalent and trivalent metal, and big and rough-ization of the catalytic activity kind of particle is inhibited, and it excels in hot stability, and the manufacture can adopt a comparatively simple synthetic approach. Furthermore, this invention catalyst controls generation of the sulfate by poisoning, and its stability improves further while it is excellent in the sulfur-proof poisoning nature in exhaust gas.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 R h 複合酸化物触媒

(57)【要約】

【課題】 本発明は、Rh複合酸化物触媒に関し、特に排気ガス温度の上昇にともなう耐熱性を付与するために、高温安定性を改善し優れた浄化特性を有するRh複合酸化物触媒を提供する。

【解決手段】 複合酸化物の一般式として、 $A_{i-1}B_i$ RhO₁、但しAは3価の金属元素、Bは2価の金属元素であって、かつ $0.1 \le X$ で示される組成からなることを特徴とし、また前記複合酸化物触媒において3価の金属元素AがLa, Ce, Nd のうち一種または二種以上であって、2価の金属元素BがMg, Ca, Sr, Ba のうち一種または二種以上であることを特徴とする。



【請求項1】 複合酸化物の一般式として、 $A_{i+}B_i$ RhO_i、但しAは3価の金属元素、Bは2価の金属元素であって、かつ0. $1 \le X$ で示される組成からなることを特徴とするRh複合酸化物触媒。

【請求項2】 請求項1において、3価の金属元素Aが La, Ce, Ndのうち一種または二種以上であって、 2価の金属元素BがMg, Ca, Sr, Baのうち一種 または二種以上であることを特徴とするRh複合酸化物 触媒。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、Rh複合酸化物触媒に関し、特に排気ガス温度の上昇にともなう耐熱性を付与するために、高温安定性を改善し優れた浄化特性を有するRh複合酸化物触媒に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、自動車等の排ガス浄化用触媒は、触媒成分としてはPt・Pd・Rhなどの貴金属が単独あるいは組み合わせて用いられており、通常、触媒 20 担体に担持された構成とされている。この中で、Rhに比べまだ資源的に余裕のあるPtが主流を占めている。

【0003】しかし、Ptは高温のリーン雰囲気中で酸化され、シンタリングにより表面積が減少して触媒成分としての活性が著しく低下してしまう問題がある。さらに、欧州ステップIII 規制や $\lambda=1$ 規制等の排気規制強化への対応により、排気温度が上昇するため、触媒の耐熱性向上が要求されている。現行のPt/AliOi系触媒では、高温でのリーン雰囲気下で著しく浄化性能が低下し、これを満足することはできない。この理由もP30tのシンタリングに起因すると考えられる。

【0004】一方、Rhについては、公知文献として、例えば、ジャーナル、オブ、フィジカル、ケミストリー(J. Phys. Chem. 90 巻、1986年、頁791)またはジャーナル、オブ、キャタリィス(J. Catal. 103巻、1987年、頁407)等には、Rh複合酸化物(LaRhO)が記載されているが、その浄化性能の評価は約200℃以下での特性のみ示されており、高耐熱性についてのRh複合酸化物の挙動等は記載されていない。また、浄化性能は温度とともに変化する傾向にあり、排ガス中に還元性のガスが多量40に含まれると分解してしまうといった問題が発生する。すなわち、実際の自動車排気ガス中では、高温還元雰囲気で分解し易くなり、本来の狙いである高温耐久性が十分に発揮できなくなるといった問題が存在することになる。

【0005】一方、耐熱性触媒として、ペロブスカイト 複合酸化物にRhを含有させたとしても、排ガス温度が 900℃を超える領域ではペロブスカイト型複合酸化物 でも分解を始める特性があるためこのままでは使用でき ない。このため、各種排ガス規制によって、排ガスの温 50 度が大幅に上昇している状況下で、1000℃を超えるような領域でも十分な排ガス浄化が可能な触媒の開発が 望まれている。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の目的は、エンジンの高出力化に伴って排気ガス温度が上昇するため、今後高耐熱触媒が重要となって来るが、既存の排ガス浄化触媒ではその耐熱性に限界があるので、浄化性能に優れ排ガス中の還元性ガスで分解され難い複合酸化物触媒を検討し、Rhを複合酸化物の結晶中に取り込むことにより高温焼成においてもメタル粒子の粗大化がなく、均一に微細分散した高温安定性に優れたRh複合酸化物触媒を提供することにある。また、本発明の他の目的は、前記複合酸化物の排ガス浄化特性の向上を検討し、これを構成する金属の価電子の組み合わせから表面での電子状態の最適化によって安定性を向上したRh複合酸化物触媒を提供することにある。

【0007】さらに、本発明の別の目的は、ペロブスカイト構造より耐熱性に優れた複合酸化物を検討し、これを2価および3価の金属とRhの原料化合物の焼成過程における熱分解工程を利用して、比較的簡便に合成可能なるRh複合酸化物触媒を提供することにある。

[0008]

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明は、既存の排ガス浄化触媒 よりも耐熱性を改善するために、浄化性能に優れ、かつ 排ガス中の還元性ガスで分解されにくい複合酸化物触媒 を実現するものである。そのため触媒活性種としてRh を採用し、複合酸化物の結晶中にRhを取り込むことに より高温焼成においても粒成長なく、均一に微細分散し て髙温安定性に優れた触媒を得ることができた。すなわ ち、Rhと一般式として、AiaBiRhOi、で表示 されるAは3価の金属元素、Bは2価の金属元素であっ て、かつ0. 1≦Xで示されるものである。先ず、本発 明の3価の金属について説明する。この3価の金属はR hと化学式ARhO,で表される複合酸化物を形成し、 耐熱性が向上する。この時金属元素Aは3価であれば、 いかなる種類のものでもよく、、好ましくは合成温度・ 時間を考慮して、Rhと複合酸化物を形成し易いランタ ノイド元素、Al. Y. Fe, Cr. Bi等が望まし



い。

【0010】上記元素AとRhからなる複合酸化物ARhのiは、排ガス中に還元性ガスが大量に含まれると分解され易く、メタルRhが析出して粗大粒子を形成するため浄化性能が劣化する。次に2価の金属元素Bについては、これは金属Aの一部をBで置換した化学式AiiBiRhOiで表される複合酸化物を形成し、還元性ガスで分解され難く、Rh複合酸化物の安定性が向上する。その効果は、添加量xが0.1 at%未満では発現しない。

【0011】このように金属元素Aの一部をBで置換す ると排ガス浄化性能が向上し、その効果は置換量に比例 する。このように浄化性能が向上する理由の一つとし て、3価の金属元素Aの一部を2価の金属元素Bに置換 すると、+ 3価のRhの一部が、+ 4価のロースピンサ イト(価電子の低軌道位置) Rh となり、この時のRh・ *量は、置換量に比例することになる。このため表面の 電子状態が変化するためと考えられる。このことは、特 異的な吸着を活用する場合の低分子物質または高分子物 質に認められるような支持体に固定する作用を及ぼすこ 20 と、所謂アンサンブル効果、リガンド効果等に類似した 現象が起こっているためと考えられる。 金属元素 Bは2 価であれば、いかなる種類でもよい。ただし、排ガス成 分を出来るだけ低活性エネルギーで吸着し、水素還元反 応を促進させために、金属元素Aのイオン半径≤金属元 素Bのイオン半径となるように選択しなければならな 6%

【0012】一方、合成温度・時間を考慮すると、複合酸化物を形成し易いアルカリ土類元素、Ni,Co,Zn,Mn,Pb等が望ましい。この時、金属元素Bは、ARhO。の結晶構造が壊れない範囲内で添加することが望ましい。そのため含有量は好ましくは、0.1≦x≦0.3at%である。本発明の触媒合成方法については、2価および3価の金属ならびにRhの各種化合物を出発原料として合成する場合に、その際の高温焼成過程における熱分解工程とこの温度域での表面反応を促進させることによって、比較的簡便に合成可能である。

【0013】好ましい合成条件として、金属元素A,B およびRhの炭酸塩、硫酸塩、硝酸塩、水酸化物、塩化物、酸化物の混合物を、大気中において1000~1300℃、24時 40間以上の条件で焼成するものである。より好ましくは、焼成の途中工程で、中間的合成物をすり潰すと、より反応が促進されて短時間で最終生成物としてのRh複合酸化物が合成できる。なお、本発明の効果は後述の実施例以外でも、すなわちRh以外に、+3 価と+4 価になり得るIr, Ruにおいても同様の効果が期待できる。また、本発明触媒では、耐硫黄被毒性に優れるとともに、サルフェートの生成を抑制する。これは、メタルR h は、吸着し*

*たSO.が脱離し易いため、Pt等に比べて耐硫黄被毒性に優れているためによる。 すなわち、Rh複合酸化物は、メタルRhがイオン (Rh"、Rh") となるため、メタルRhと比べて吸着するSO.量が減少する。その結果、メタルPt、メタルRhより耐硫黄被毒性に優れ、サルフェートの生成を抑制することが可能となる。以下に本発明について実施例によってさらに詳述す

[0014]

【実施例】

る。

10

実施例1

本発明の実施例として、乳鉢ですり積したRh,O,: 0.0351mol 、 La,O,: 0.0316mol 、 SrCO,: 0. 0070mol の混合物を、大気中において1200℃×24hrの条 件で焼成を行った。焼成後、さらに乳鉢ですり費し、再 度1200℃×120hr の焼成を行い、表1に示す触媒A:L a a.a S r a.i R h O i を作製した。さらに、R h i O s、LagOs、SrCOgの量を変えた混合物を、大 気中において1200℃×12hrの条件で焼成を行った。焼成 後、乳鉢ですり費し、再度1200℃×120hr の焼成を行 い、表1に示す触媒B, Fを作製した。 ·【0015】次に、乳鉢ですり費したRh:O::0.03 45mol, La.O.: 0.0311mol, Ba (N O₁)」: 0.0069mol の混合物を、大気中において1200 ℃×12hrの条件で焼成を行った。焼成後、乳鉢ですり漕 し、再度1200℃×120hr の焼成を行い、表1に示す触媒 C: Lae. Bae. RhO, を作製した。さらに、乳 鉢ですり潰したRh:O::0.0357mol、La:O:: 0.0321mol、CaCO::0.0070molの混合物を、大気 中において1200℃×12hrの条件で焼成を行った。焼成 後、乳鉢ですり費し、再度1200℃×120hr の焼成を行 い、表1に示す触媒D:LagoCagiRhOjを作 製した。

【0016】また、乳鉢ですり費したRh₁O₁:0.03 45mol、La₁O₁:0.0345mol の混合物を、大気中に おいて1200℃×24hrの条件で焼成を行った。焼成後、乳 鉢ですり費し、再度1200℃×120hr の焼成を行い、表1 に示す触媒E:LaRhO₁を作製した。上記のように 得られた触媒を、以下の条件で排ガス浄化性能を評価し た。

ガス組成: 1000ppmC0+200ppmC4H₈+250ppmN0+7.3%O₂+6.7%CO₃+5%H₂O/balanceN₃

ガス空間速度:150,000cc. ・g⁻¹・h⁻¹ 温度: 100 ~500 ℃として、評価した。 以上の評価試験の結果をまとめて表1に示す。 【0017】

【表 1 】

			50%净化率温度(℃)		ł
		烛 媒	CO.	C.H.	安定性
発明例		A Lac. oSro. 1RhOs	273	324	0
	2	B Lac. sSro. sRhOs	262	320	0
	3	C LaoBaoRhO.	267	318	0
	4	D Lau. oCao. 1RhOs	276	325	0
比較例	5	B LeRhC.	315	352	×
	6	F Las. ssSrs. asRhOs	316	354	×

【0018】排ガス浄化性能としてCOおよびC,H。の50%浄化率温度を表1に示す。この表において本発明であるNo.1~4は、優れた排ガス浄化性能を示した。また、比較例のNo.5はSrの添加量か少ないため、本発明と比べて排ガス浄化性能が劣っていることがわかる。

実施例2

本実施例では上記の表1に示す触媒を、後述の耐久条件でRh複合酸化物の安定性を評価した。その耐久後評価 20 として、X線回折によりRh複合酸化物の分解の有無を調査した。この時、メタルRhの回折ピークが認められなかった場合を安定性を良(〇)、認められなかった場合を不良(×)で表示して評価結果を示す。

ガス組成:1000ppmC0+670ppmC₃H₈+250ppmN0+7.3%O₂+6.7%CO₄+5%H₂O/balanceN₁

ガス空間速度:150,000cc. ・g ⁻¹・h ⁻¹

*温度 時間: 500 ℃×1hr

【0019】得られた結果を表1にまとめて示す。この 表から本発明であるNo. $1\sim4$ は、メタルRhの回折ピークは認められなかった。また、比較例のNo. 5はSr がないため、No. 6はSrの添加量が少ないため、分解 してRhの回折ピークが認められた。

[0020]

【発明の効果】本発明のRh複合酸化物は、2価と3価の金属を組み合わせることによって選元性ガスで分解し難く、その触媒活性種の粒子の粗大化を抑止して高温における安定性に優れ、かつその製造は比較的簡便な合成方法を採用することが可能である。さらに、本発明触媒は排ガス中における耐硫黄被毒性に優れるとともに、被毒によるサルフェートの生成を抑制し、さらに安定性が向上する。